

Bilingual Education Funding

Background Materials
K-12 Advisory Committee
October 19, 2005

The Law: Chapter 28A.180 RCW

- Bilingual education is a basic education program.
- Superintendent sets assessments that districts use to determine eligibility.
- Districts choose the instructional methods.
- Students can only stay in the program for three years unless the student has not gained enough English to “remove the impairment of learning” when taught only in English.
- RCW 28A.180.100
 - Requires postsecondary options plan to be developed for English language learners for older high school students including students over 18.
 - Report to the Legislature in December 2004.

Transitional Bilingual Education Funding in 2005-06

- Number of Eligible Students x \$757.72
- \$757.72 is derived through costing:
 - 13.49 Extra Certificated Staff per 1,000 Students
 - Associated Salaries and Benefits
 - Per student allocation increases each year with annual adjustments in salary or benefits
- Total state appropriation -- \$59.7 million

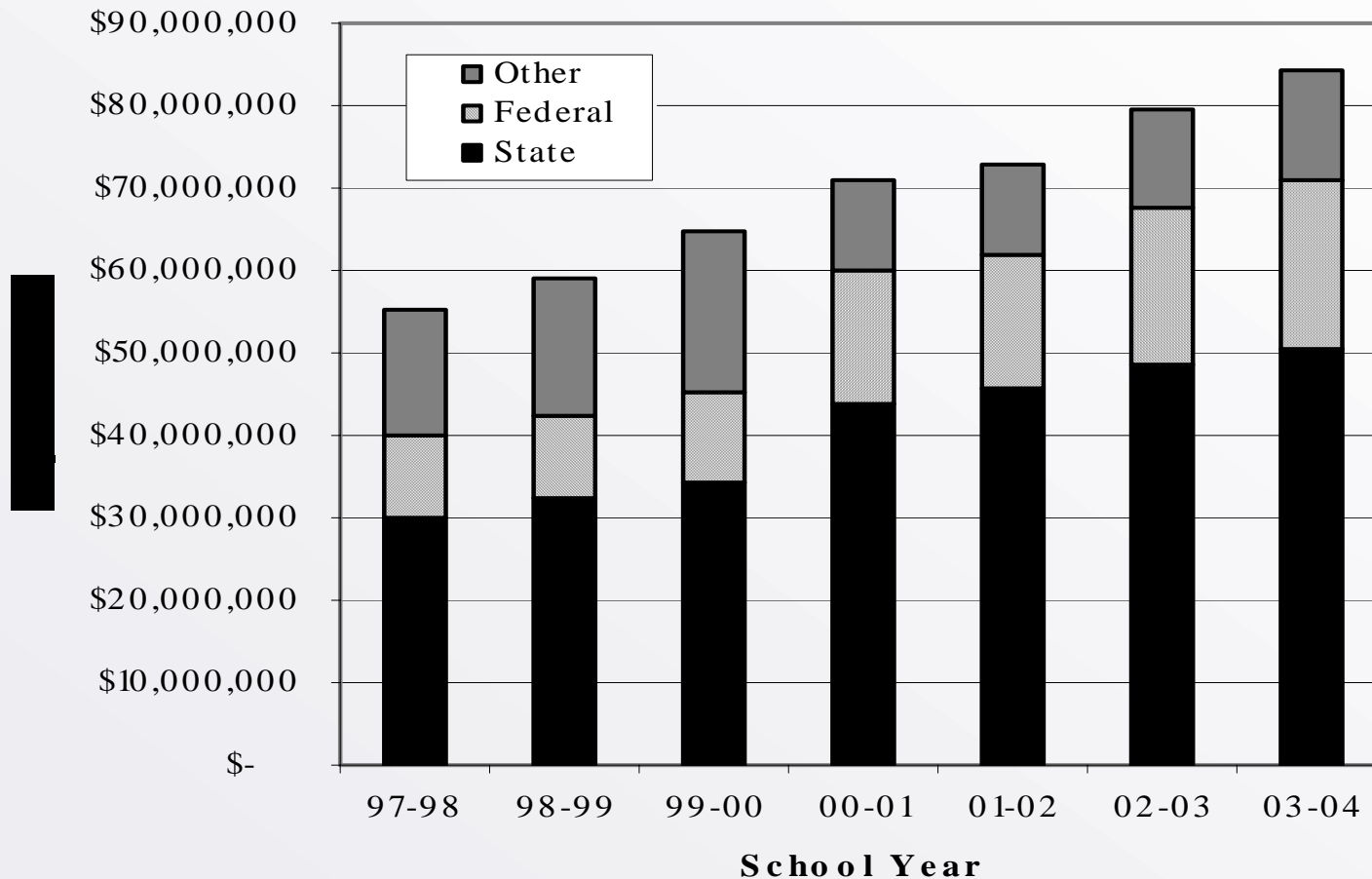
Bilingual Program Assessment and Eligibility

- Assessment
 - WASL: 3-8 and 10th grade reading, writing, mathematics.
 - Federal law holds districts accountable for all students to participate, but exempts students during 1st “full year” in an American classroom from taking reading and writing; mathematics score not counted toward Adequate Yearly Progress.
 - WLPT* listening, speaking, reading and writing: Assessed annually for all English Language Learner (ELL) students.
- State Program Eligibility
 - Listening and speaking test for English proficiency determines eligibility.
 - When proficient on WLPT or WASL reading and writing → No longer eligible for state funding.

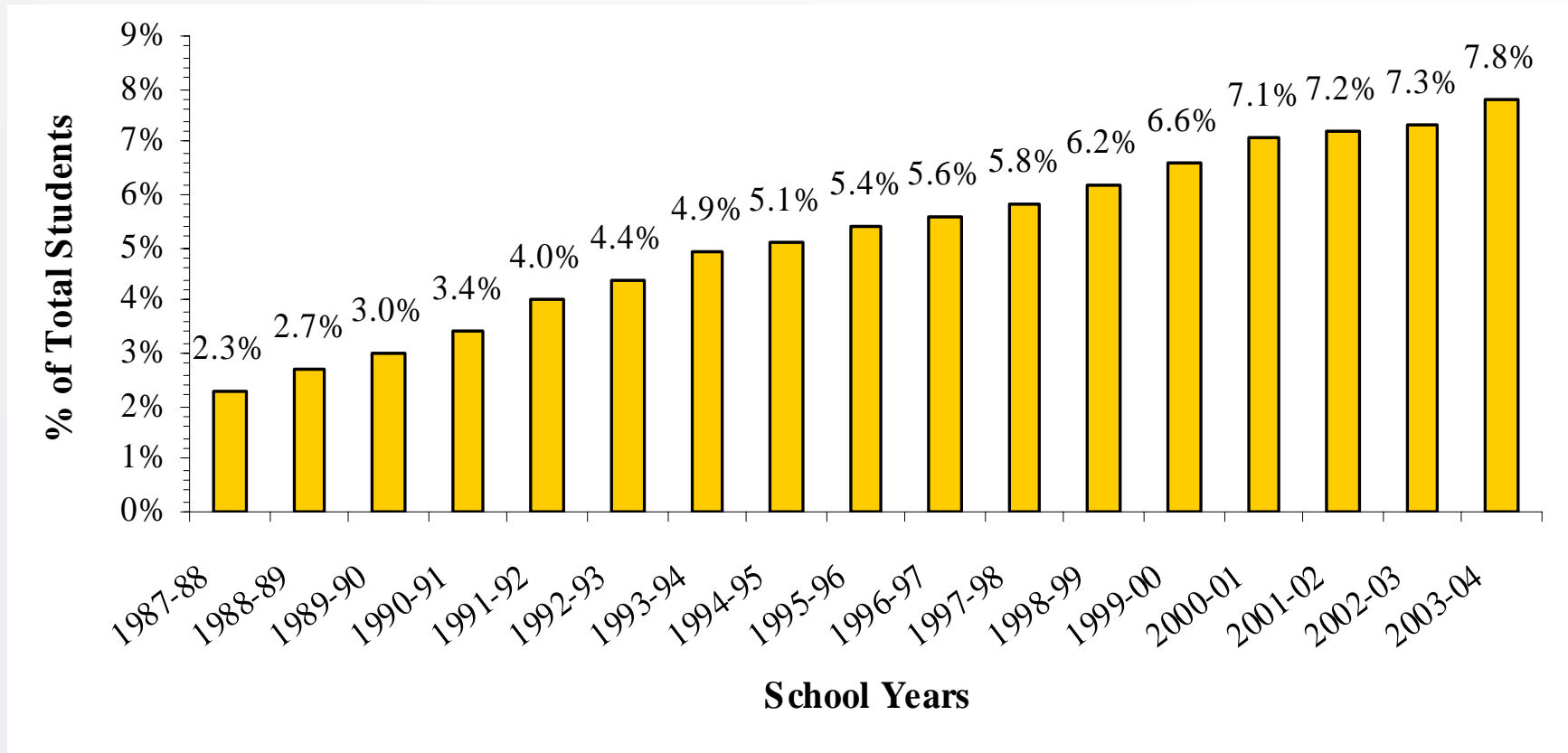
*Washington Language Proficiency Test

Bilingual Education Expenditures

State, Federal, and Other Funds Expended for Transitional Bilingual, Migrant, and Programs for Limited English Proficient (LEP) Students

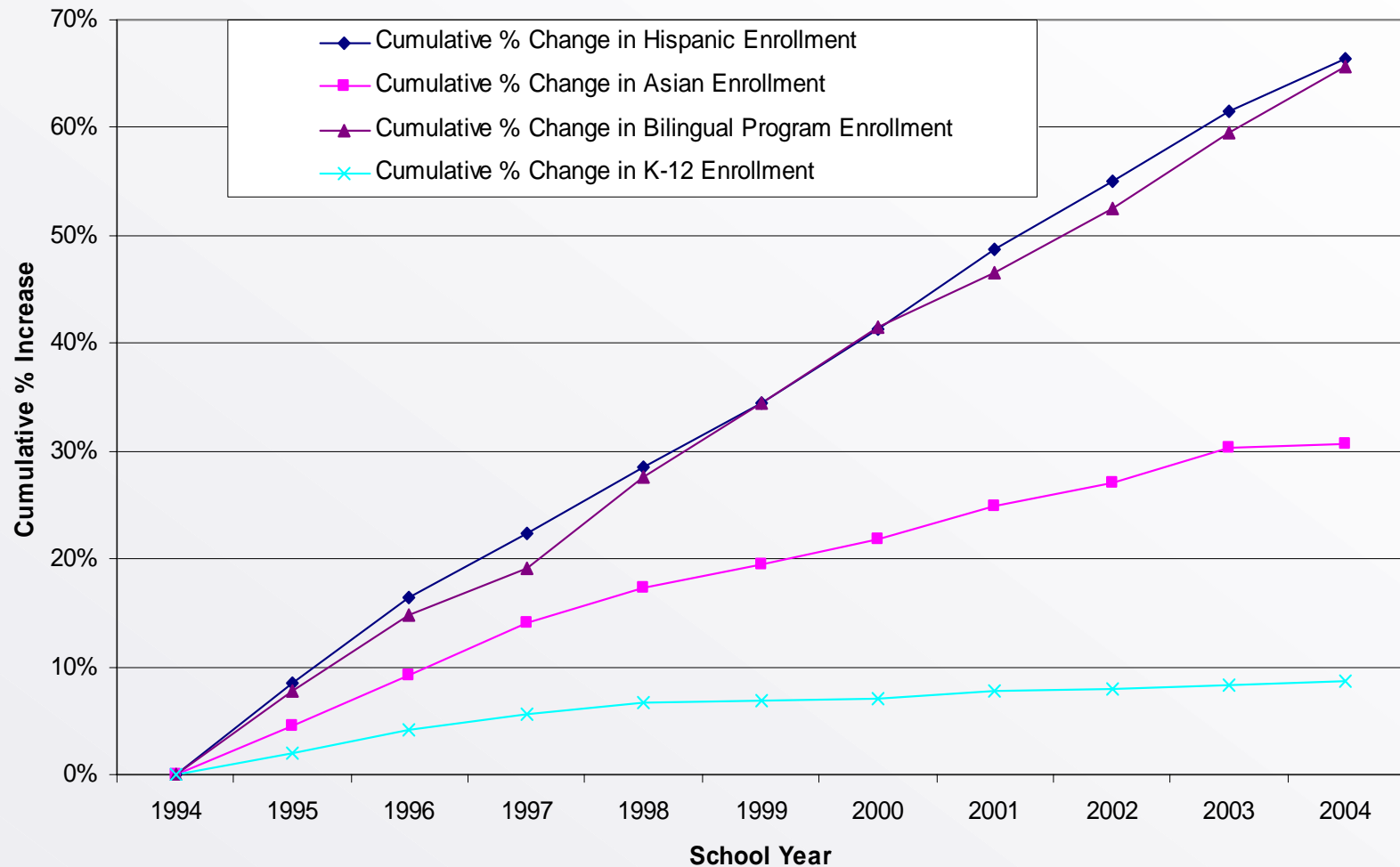


78,405 LEP Students Were Served in 2003-04; LEP Students as Percent of All Students has Consistently Increased



Percentage is based on the total number of LEP students served and the total number of students in the state (i.e., headcounts).

Bilingual Program Enrollment Growth is Consistent with Hispanic Enrollment Growth

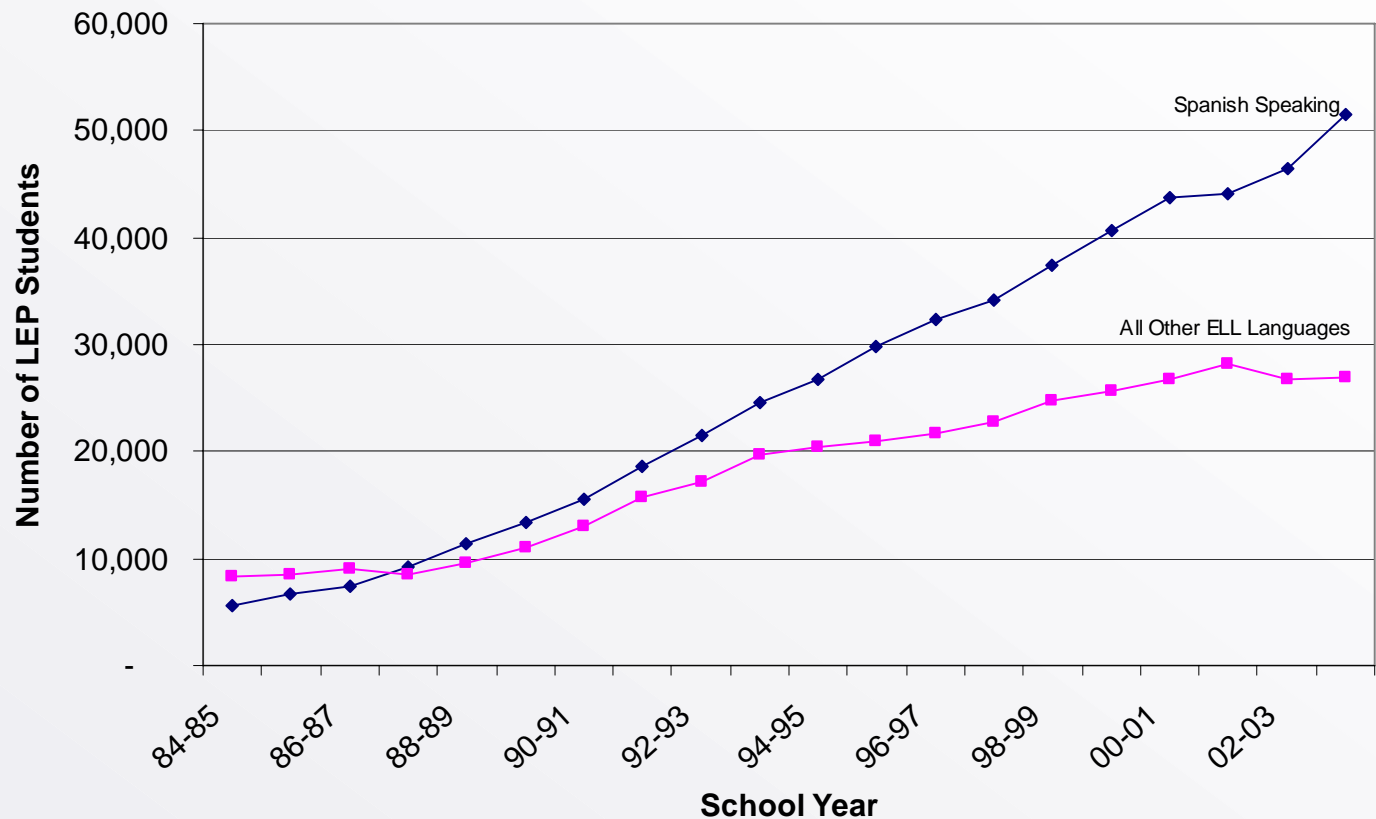


While Spanish continues as the dominate language of ELL Students, the frequency of 5 other languages are increasing at a faster rate.

Growth Among Spanish-Speaking and Other ELL Students

2002-03 to 2003-04
Change in Enrollment

Punjabi	22.1%
Ukrainian	18.0%
Samoan	16.4%
Arabic	14.0%
Vietnamese	11.2%
Spanish	10.8%



Students Served Spoke 164 Languages

50 Districts Provide Services for 10 or More Languages

66 percent spoke Spanish; 19 percent spoke one of five other languages - Russian, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Korean, or Tagalog.

Number of Languages Served by Districts in 2003-04

